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MARYLAND NUT NURSERIES

BOWIE, MARYLAND

MARYLAND
AGRICULTURE

BOWIE, MARYLAND

RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.
FEB 2 - 1917
INDEXED

MARYLAND NUT NURSERIES

BOWIE, MARYLAND

OFFICE
ROOM 605 UNION TRUST BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

The stately pecan on the beautiful lawn at Mt. Vernon-Washington's Home

THE REASON

NO memories of youth are brighter than those of visits to the woods in early autumn days. The beautiful nut trees with their glorious foliage standing in the hazy sunlight like "Indian Princes" were objects of joy and happiness never to be forgotten. "'Twas a pictur' that no painter had the colorin' to mock." We cannot live again in those happy, bygone days, but we can now all bring to our homes fine trees like those we loved so well.

Among the myriads of trees in the forests and fields of the north, nature occasionally made an aristocrat—one that bore finer, sweeter, and larger nuts than all the rest. Do you not remember some such trees? We do, and with what pleasure! The wonderful pecan, the king of all nuts, the hickories, the butternuts, the walnuts—will you ever forget them? It was our desire to have an orchard of the best of all these that first led us to propagate from the fine original trees. Others wanted some of our trees; we began sharing our surplus with our friends and finally, in order to supply the increasing demand, we planted a special nut nursery and are offering you the opportunity to have in your yard and garden some of our trees. Read about them in this catalogue and come to see our orchard where we have them growing. See how we bud and graft the thousands of little seedlings to make them bear true to variety. When you see how beautifully they are growing and how they respond to care and cultivation, you too, will want some of them to wave their familiar foliage around your home and remind you of the happy trips along the golden-rod highways. And the boys and girls—after all America's greatest crop—how they will thank you and remember you!

And here's a word of gratitude to our friends who have co-operated with us to help save for future generations these delicious gifts of nature from the fast disappearing forests.

MARYLAND NUT NURSERIES
BOWIE, MARYLAND
OFFICE—ROOM 605 UNION TRUST BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.
Thomas P. Littlepage Paul White

WHY PLANT NUT TREES

Pecan and walnut trees are long lived—from fifty to two hundred years. Nuts are almost non-perishable. They do not have to be hurriedly picked, packed and rushed to market or cold storage. The demand has never been supplied and we import millions of pounds annually. The trees need no pruning. Compared with apples, pears and peaches they have few enemies. The pecan and black walnut are two of our oldest and hardiest forest trees. If farmers in proper climates would set 10 per cent of their land to the right varieties of nut trees and give them care, they would in due time derive a good income, increasing as the years go by. If a landowner wants something out of the ordinary, considered from the standpoint of attractiveness and profit and wants to minimize the burdensome, complicating and expensive labor problems, he should set a nut orchard.

THE PECAN TREE AS AN ORNAMENTAL

Prof. W. N. Hutt
State Horticulturist of North Carolina

"Few trees possess more distinctive beauty than the pecan. There is something about its stalwart form and graceful, plume-like foliage that distinguishes it readily from all other trees. In a group one can even at a distance pick out the pecan trees at first glance, for there is something about them that marks them as different from all other trees. It is a combination of strength and beauty artistically blended and molded together. These characteristics make the pecan an ideal tree for ornamental planting. Some of the finest parks in the South owe their rare beauty in a large measure to the soft blending of waving pecan foliage. The beauty of Audubon Park, in New Orleans, so famous for its live oaks, is also largely enhanced by the soft foliage of its pecan trees.

As a lawn tree the pecan is unique. Its clean, strong, stalwart form proclaims it an aristocrat among the trees. It grows to be of large size and has a beautifully symmetrical form. The trunk is straight, clean and upright, carrying its lace-like foliage high out of reach and leaving the ground beneath it free and unobstructed. From its natural habit, the pecan tree carries its growth up with a single leader till well out of reach, then it forks out into a beautiful spreading head, which covers a wide extent of space. The branches are strong and do not trail or droop to the ground, but retain their erect position, even when drenched with rain. The bark of the tree is light in color and comparatively smooth, and does not shed nor scale off, even on very old trees.

Perhaps the most beautiful thing about the pecan tree is its handsome foliage. The leaves are compound in form and made up of numerous sickle-shaped, shining leaflets, which are symmetrically arranged, so as to give the whole leaf a beautiful, long plume-like appearance. These long plumes are so versatile that they are stirred by the slightest movements of the air. On a hot sultry afternoon they are like the quakenasp—a natural indicator of the slightest air currents. In light breezes they are in constant graceful movement, like the long, waving plumes of the ostrich. The shade afforded by a pecan tree is not the dense, heavy umbrage that excludes the sun and harbors dampness, but the light, dappled, mackerel

shade that carpets the turf with wandering patches of sunshine. Lawn grasses flourish on the filtered sunshine falling through pecan foliage. The leaves of pecan trees all shed in the fall and do not litter the grass during the growing season. The wood is tough, strong and heavy. The limbs are seldom broken off, even in severe storms, and its strong taproot fastens it so firmly in the soil that it is not blown down by the fiercest winds. At a hundred years it is a mere juvenile, while during that period it has marked the passing of three generations of men. It would be difficult to find another kind of tree possessing so many of the characteristics of what might be considered the ideal shade tree. How much better it would be to have trees of this kind in lawns and house-yards, rather than the unsightly sterile trees that one so commonly sees!

The pecan grows to perfection on well-watered lawns and seems to be even more at home in the society of man than in the solitude of its primaeval river bottoms. The moisture and fertility about walls and under buildings stimulates it into such vigorous growth that it will keep pace with the most rapid-growing species of trees. On any well-kept lawn a pecan tree six or eight years old will be giving valuable shade. At the same time it will be giving also increasing crops of delicious nuts.

As an avenue tree the pecan is one of the very best, because it possesses in a high degree the qualities that give an avenue character. In the first place it has the size and habit of growth that gives dignity to the surroundings. Its vigor of growth, combined with its waving, pendant foliage, adds an air of watchful protection to the entrance of the house. The fundamental idea with the founder of a home is that that home should be as enduring as possible. What would more tend to the lasting permanence of a homestead than an avenue of pecan trees which would guard it for a century or more?"

A beautiful shady avenue of young pecan trees.

VARIETIES

The question of varieties of nuts is one of the greatest importance. Pecan orchards have been grown in the South for more than thirty years; Persian walnuts have been grown on the Pacific Coast for a like period and yet there is still difference of opinion among the experts in each of these sections as to what varieties are best. Anyone who waits to set a nut orchard until this question of best varieties is settled may never set one. A bearing orchard today of any we list would be valuable. In the future, certain varieties may forge ahead because they may prove to be better adapted to commercial growing. We have all of the listed varieties growing in our orchard near Bowie, Maryland (at Lloyd's Station on the W. B. & A. Electric Line). Some of them are of more value for special purposes than others. Such pecans as the Greenriver, Major and Niblack should be ideal for candy purposes and the commercial nut crackeries. The larger pecans such as the Posey, Butterick, Indiana, Busseron and Warrick will be better show nuts and attract more attention on the fruit-stands. Anyone who sets an orchard of any size should set some of all standard varieties. The serious mistake is not made by the one who sets nut trees but by the one who does not. One of our neighbors once asked when we expected the trees we were then setting to bear nuts. We answered that we did not know when they would bear but that we were perfectly sure they would bear a long time before the ones he was not setting.

Upon request we will give prospective purchasers of trees our advice as to what varieties are best suited to their localities and climates. On large orders we will take contracts to furnish trees and set them ourselves.

PECANS

Pecan trees are native from Mexico to Rock Island, Illinois. But there is almost as much difference in the hardiness of the southern and northern pecans as there is in the orange and the apple. Evansville, Indiana—on the 38th parallel—is probably about the center of the northern pecan belt. It is useless to consider the southern varieties for northern planting. They will not succeed.

The parent northern pecan trees growing near the Evansville latitude are the Butterick in White County, Illinois; the Major, Greenriver and Kentucky on the banks of the Ohio River in Ken-

tucky; the Posey in Gibson County, Indiana; the Warrick in Warrick County, Indiana; fifty miles north of Evansville at Vincennes is the parent Niblack and sixty miles north of Evansville, near the 39th parallel in Knox County, Indiana, grow the Indiana and the Busseron. Latitudes are arbitrary, however, and only suggestive. The isotherms must be considered as well as the parallels. The 38th and 39th parallels followed west from Indiana would cross prohibitive pecan climates in the mountain states and would run into subtropical climate in California, where we find oranges growing at the Philadelphia latitude. Coming back east to the Atlantic Coast plain, we find Evansville and Vincennes climates stretching north into New Jersey. The varieties we list are the hardiest grown. They are fine, delicious nuts of high quality.

SET BUDDED OR GRAFTED TREES

Seedling nut trees do not come true to variety. But when scions or buds are cut from some particular tree and propagated on a seedling stock the tree thus produced grows the same nuts identically as those produced by the original tree.

Budding pecans in our nursery near Bowie, Prince George's County, Maryland.

GREENRIVER

This is a very beautiful nut of high quality. The shell is thin and of golden color. It is one of the aristocrats of the northern varieties. The tree is beautiful and is one of the most rapid growers.

BUTTERICK

The Butterick has been bearing beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitants in White County, Illinois. It is a fine nut, of the larger type, and the young trees make a beautiful upright growth.

MAJOR

This nut belongs to the same class with the Greenriver and Niblack as to size. The parent tree is said to have borne fourteen consecutive annual crops. It is a fine cracking pecan and is ideal for candy and confectionery purposes.

WARRICK

This pecan belongs to the larger type of northern pecans. It is a good annual bearer. The tree makes fine willowy growth.

KENTUCKY

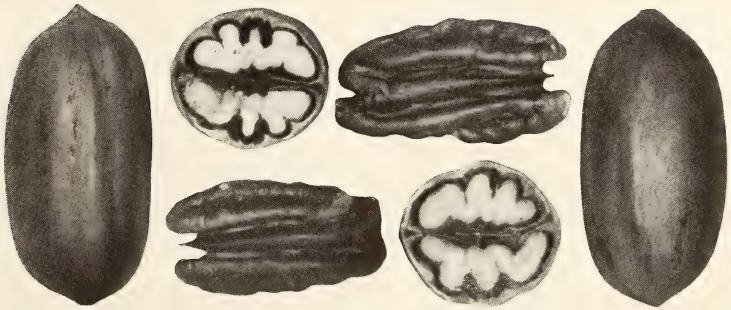
The Kentucky tree grows on the banks of the Ohio in Kentucky. It has a fine bearing record. The nuts are beautifully marked, good size and of fine quality.

NIBLACK

This nut, like the Greenriver, is one of the smaller of the northern varieties but one of the very finest. The tree grows upright and the foliage somewhat resembles the hickory. The nut itself has some of that fine, delicate hickory flavor and the kernels come out in whole halves.

POSEY

This is one of the largest of the northern varieties, and is one of the best cracking pecans grown in the United States. It is possible to get out almost a hundred per cent whole halves. The tree has beautiful foliage, and is a rapid grower. This promises to become one of the best commercial varieties.



INDIANA

The Indiana tree grows a few hundred yards from the Busseron and is probably a seedling of it. The nuts resemble the Busseron so closely they can hardly be distinguished. This variety has been heavily propagated and was one of the first put on the market.

BUSSERON

Mason J. Niblack says the parent tree has the best bearing record of any tree he knows. The nut is large, thin-shelled and of high quality. The young trees are rapid growers and make long spreading branches.

WHEN TO SET TREES

Trees can be transplanted any time when dormant—from about October 15th to April 10th; we have had equal success with both Fall and Spring setting. They can be set during open spells of weather in the Winter, but should not be set when the ground is frozen nor allowed to freeze while out of the ground.

A three-year old Greenriver pecan tree ten feet high in our orchard near Bowie, Maryland. Note method of protecting when set in pasture.

HOW TO SET TREES

Tree roots should never be allowed to dry. They must be kept moist and the trees set as soon as possible. If the ground is hard and dry it is best to dynamite the holes a month or two in advance of setting; if it is loose and moist dynamiting is unnecessary. The hole should be sufficiently large to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery and all lateral roots to be in their natural positions. Pack the soil firmly about the roots and stake the trees as soon as set.

DISTANCE APART TO SET NUT TREES

When trees are set for avenue purposes or along fence rows they may be set much closer together than when set in orchard form. Pecans, Persian walnuts and black walnuts when set along fence rows or avenues, may be set forty feet apart; but when set in solid blocks, Persian walnuts should be set fifty feet apart, which is seventeen trees to the acre; black walnuts and pecans should be set about sixty feet apart, which is twelve trees to the acre. Some adopt the plan of setting their pecan and walnut trees thirty to thirty-five feet apart and thinning them out when they get ten to fifteen years old. This has the advantage of affording the opportunity of eliminating most of the undesirable individual trees and leaving the best varieties and best bearers—a very good practice if one is sure to thin them out before they begin crowding.

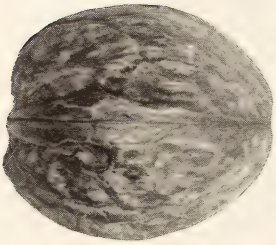
SOIL

Nut trees grow best in deep, rich soil, well cultivated. That is the ideal. However, few orchards are grown in ideal soil. They will not succeed in shallow soil underlaid near the surface with rock, hardpan, or quicksand, but generally if land in the proper latitude will not produce nut trees it will not produce anything else profitably. If your soil is not rich make it so.

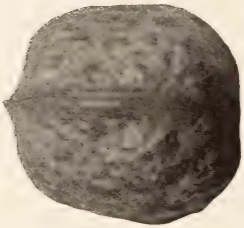
FERTILIZERS

Pecans and walnuts do best on land that has been limed. It is our practice to use about a pound of bone meal well mixed with the soil that is returned to the tree hole. Up to the age of six or seven years we have found the best fertilizers to be ground bone, wood ashes and stable manure. After that, most of the fertilizing should be done by intercropping with legumes, adding phosphate in some form each year.

PERSIAN (ENGLISH) WALNUT



RUSH



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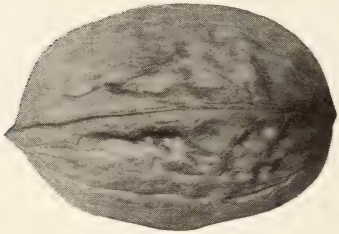
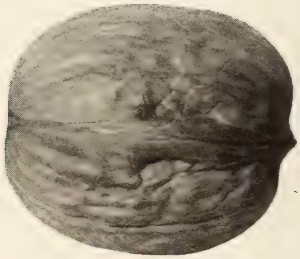


FRANQUETTE

HOLDEN



MAYETTE

PERSIAN WALNUTS

The Persian (English) walnut has been grown commercially for many years on the Pacific Coast. But the demand has never been supplied and the United States annually imports walnuts. This nut is familiar to all and needs little description.

The Franquette and Mayette, two of the leading Pacific Coast varieties, are very promising for northern planting. These are among the finest Persian walnuts grown in the world.

A beautiful thrifty young Persian (English) walnut tree in Washington's garden at Mt. Vernon.

Growing all through the North and East are hundreds of Persian walnut trees. Many of them bear nuts which compare favorably with some of the best Pacific Coast varieties. Of the northern and eastern Persian walnuts the following are some of the most promising: The Ontario from St. Catharines, Canada; the Holden from Hilton, New York; the Rush and Nebo from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; the Potomac from Washington, D.C.

All of our Persian walnut trees are budded or grafted on northern black walnut stocks to make thriftier trees.

BLACK WALNUTS

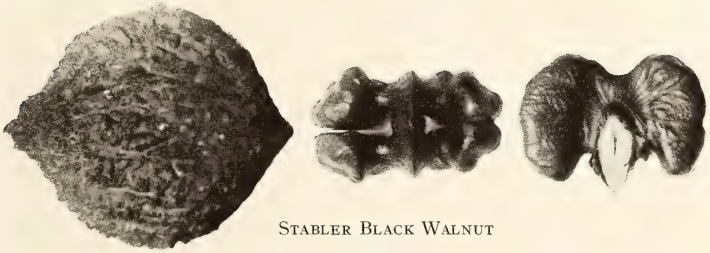
Black walnuts are rapid growers and bear early. They thrive in nearly all parts of the United States; on hills, in valleys, along fence rows and the roadsides. They are valuable both for their nuts and timber. It is one of the hardiest of our native forest trees and the wood is beautiful and durable. We strongly recommend the planting of budded and grafted trees.

The best cracking black walnut that has yet been discovered is the Stabler. The parent tree grows in Howard County, Maryland. It was brought to the attention of a member of the Executive Committee of the Northern Nut Growers' Association by Henry Stabler. Specimens were sent to a number of the leading nut men of the

Block of 5,000 black walnut seedlings in our nursery near Bowie, Maryland.

The parent Stabler black walnut tree in Howard County, Maryland.

United States, several of whom pronounced it to be the best cracking black walnut yet discovered. It cracks out from fifty to seventy per cent whole halves and runs in weight from forty to forty-five per cent kernel. If landowners would plant only their fence rows and waste land to this tree they would add many dollars to their incomes; add value to their farms and afford permanent and profitable employment for their farm labor in winter in preparing the nut kernels for market. The grafted trees of the Stabler have a beautiful, willowy foliage and make a striking effect in the fields, yards or along driveways.



Stabler Black Walnut

In our recent flits around Denver we have been more than gratified to see the great number of black walnut trees planted around so many of the finer estates and there must be thousands of these trees on Wheatridge within sight of Denver.

—*Denver Field and Farm.*

HICKORIES

KENTUCKY SHAGBARK HICKORY NUT

There are several named varieties of fine shagbarks of thin shell and high quality. At present we are listing only the Kentucky. It is a beautiful white nut; can be cracked with any ordinary table nut cracker; has a plump kernel and fine flavor. All hickories grow slowly the first few years, but everyone should set some of these beautiful budded or grafted trees. The foliage in summer is a dark green; in autumn it turns to a most glorious golden hue.

EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS OF DR. J. H. KELLOGG

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

"Of all really valuable foodstuffs the nut possesses special properties which entitle it to first consideration as a foodstuff.

Nuts are rich in vitamines. In fact, the nut consists of the choicest aggregation of all the materials essential for the building of sound human tissues, done up in a hermetically sealed package ready to be delivered by the gracious hand of Nature to those who are fortunate enough to appreciate the value of this choicest of all earth's bounties.

The planting of nut trees along all the public highways of the country would in less than twenty years result in a crop, the food value of which would be greater than that at present produced by the entire livestock industry of the country."

Everyone who has a place to grow any tree should grow a nut tree. Why set trees for foliage alone when productiveness may also be combined? The apple, peach and pear do this for us, it is true, but nut trees need no spraying and little care, live long and return a delicious product that gathers itself and keeps indefinitely without cold storage.—DR. WILLIAM C. DEMING, Georgetown, Conn.

ANNA, ILLINOIS, November 10, 1916.

Mr. White has sent the bill of trees, 164 in number, and I received them in tip-top shape and to say that I was pleased with them is putting it mildly. They appeared to be strictly first-class and were packed well enough to have gone to Europe and back barring submarine attacks and still be in good shape. I have, since receiving this bill, sent in orders for sixty-one more trees to be shipped about November 15th, and you may rest assured that I can cheerfully recommend your firm to anyone wanting anything in your line.

(Signed) O. H. CASPER.

Almost anyone can have an income of a few thousand dollars a year from nut orchards, if he really cares to bring his initiative to bear upon the subject.—DR. ROBERT T. MORRIS, New York City.

A fine young volunteer bearing pecan tree near Bell Station (W. & B. A. Electric Railroad), Prince George County, Maryland.

A young member of the Northern Nut Growers' Association gathering black walnuts from a tree five or six years old. (Prince George County, Maryland.)

AVOCATIONS THAT COUNTED

In *Harper's Weekly*, September 12, 1914

By J. Russell Smith

"The tree is nature's real engine of production. Wild trees producing barrels and barrels of fruit are not uncommon. We have failed to develop a tree agriculture long ago because nobody happened to think of it.

Mr. Thomas P. Littlepage, a lawyer, once of Indiana and now of Washington, happens to have an enthusiasm for pecans that has cost him thousands of dollars in time and traveling expenses. He can never get the money back; but don't pity him, he has done something. He has had lots of fun and he has brought us years nearer the time when we can have a northern pecan industry on a known and tried basis.

While yet a boy he planted a pecan orchard. You might call these first pecan trees, trees of knowledge, for that is all they produced. When he looked at the pecan with a man's eyes he realized that he should have the best varieties before he set out his orchard. He knew that every tree was a law unto itself. Where among many thousands of trees in the nine frosty states was the best parent tree for a northern pecan orchard? He has spent fifteen years in answering that question.

He has paid annual visits to many isolated trees that were candidates for getting into the parent tree class. There are many things that must be known about a tree before it is fit to be accepted as the founder of a race. It must have a good sizeable nut, it must fill well, and it must have a thin husk. It must ripen early and bloom late to avoid frost, it must bear abundant crops and with a reasonable regularity. It must be a vigorous tree. He insists that he has found the best pecans in America, and he is now ready to set out his orchard for the second time, after a recess of a quarter of a century for investigation."

"Paul White is well known, both in the North and in the South, as a practical and experienced nut tree culturist."

—*American Nut Journal*, February, 1916.

OUR FRONTISPIECE

Two of the earliest pecan planters in the United States were George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson's name will live many years as one of the great naturalists. In several places in his notes can be found references to the pecan, he was the first to give it a correct botanical classification. In his notes on Virginia, written in 1784, he gave the native home of the pecan as on the Illinois, Ohio, Wabash and Mississippi Rivers. He always described it as the "paccan or Illinois nut." On January 3, 1786, Jefferson wrote from Paris to Francis Hopkinson as follows: "Procure me two or three hundred paccan nuts from the West. I expect they can always be got at Pittsburgh."

Washington's diary shows that in March, 1775, he planted pecans at Mt. Vernon, and again in 1794 he sent to Alexandria by Thomas Jefferson "a bundle of paccan and Illinois nuts." After Jefferson's death, his home at Monticello was not properly cared for, and not many of the extensive selection of trees he planted yet remain. At Washington's home, however, better care was given the plants and trees he had set there from all parts of the world, and after more than one hundred years the most striking and vigorous trees at Mt. Vernon are the three large, beautiful pecan trees, one of which is shown in our frontispiece. No doubt these were gifts from Jefferson planted there by Washington himself. When photographed in September, 1916, these trees looked as if they were good for another hundred years.

Turn again to the picture and you will see then why we say that the pecan is truly one of our most wonderful trees and why it was planted by the great Father of our Country, whose home it has adorned for more than a century.

PRICE LIST

MARYLAND NUT NURSERIES

BOWIE, MARYLAND

Office, Room 605 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Pecan Trees (Budded or Grafted)

	Each	Per Dozen
2 to 3 feet	$1.50	$15.00
3 " 4 "	1.75	17.50
4 " 5 "	2.00	20.00
5 " 6 "	2.25	22.50

Persian (English) Walnuts (Budded or Grafted on Black Walnut Stocks)

	Each	Per Dozen
2 to 3 feet	$1.50	$15.00
3 " 4 "	1.75	17.50
4 " 5 "	2.00	20.00
5 " 6 "	2.25	22.50

Black Walnut Trees (Budded or Grafted)

	Each	Per Dozen
2 to 3 feet	$1.00	$10.00
3 " 4 "	1.25	12.50
4 " 5 "	1.50	15.00
5 " 6 "	1.75	17.50
6 " 8 "	2.00	20.00

Hickory Trees, Kentucky Shagbark (Budded or Grafted)

Each	Per Dozen
$1.50	$15.00

The above prices are f. o. b. our express office. All deliveries in the Spring of 1917 will be from our nursery at Boonville, Indiana. After that all deliveries will be from our nursery at Bowie, Maryland.

Fill out the order blank completely and carefully. In case we are out of any variety or grade we will notify the purchaser giving our suggestions as to the most desirable selection for his locality and climate but in no case will we substitute varieties without the purchaser's consent.

All shipments will be made by express unless otherwise directed.

We will gladly furnish references to prospective purchasers both as to the quality of our trees and our methods.

The Northern Nut Growers Association

How It Can Help You

THIRTY years ago Adelbert Thomson of Livingston County, N. Y., planted an orchard with hope, faith and 200 English walnut trees. About the same time J. G. Rush of Lancaster County, Pa., set two seedling walnut trees and began his fruitful experiments; and Henry Hales of New Jersey was patiently and persistently seeking some one who could graft shagbark hickories. Ten years later Joel Garretson of Adams County, Pa., sent to California and got some English walnut scions which he grafted on black walnut trees successfully, and a similar thing was done at Hainesport, N. J.

So, all over the East, an increasing number of men and women have been making experiments in nut growing without knowledge of the work of others and therefore needlessly repeating costly and time consuming experiments. It is only since the Northern Nut Growers Association began its activities in 1910 that any of these people had knowledge of the existence of the others. Many people have tried to grow the southern pecan in the North, each learning for himself that it can't be done. Hundreds of people have tried to perpetuate valuable native nut trees by planting the nuts, not knowing how to graft the trees and not knowing that nuts do not come true to seed. Many people have been led by advertisements to pay extravagant prices for seedling nut trees, not knowing that all seedling trees are lotteries. The Northern Nut Growers Association now hooks up Mr. Thomson of New York and Mr. Rush of Pennsylvania, gives them both the benefit of the work of Mr. Garretson and all others, and saves them serious and expensive mistakes.

It was organized in 1910 by the late Prof. John Craig of Cornell University, Dr. Robert T. Morris, eminent surgeon of New York city, Mr. T. P. Littlepage, prominent lawyer of Washington, D. C., Prof. C. P. Close, now Pomologist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, the writer and others. Women, farmers, nurserymen, teachers and many other walks of life are represented in its membership. Its objects are chiefly educational and scientific, "the promotion of interest in nut bearing plants, their products and their culture," though most of the members are themselves growing nuts. Membership is open to any person and there are no paid officers.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Coordination of experimenters, amateurs, planters and nurserymen, by annual and summer meetings, an annual report and an official monthly journal devoted exclusively to nuts.

Public education by circulars, magazine articles, lectures, correspondence and prize nut contests.

Discovery and preservation by propagation of valuable nut trees.

Evolution of methods of propagating nut trees.

Interesting agricultural colleges, schools of forestry and agricultural experiment stations in nut growing.

Warnings against unscrupulous nurserymen.

Finding out some things not to be done.

NEEDS. We need new members to help in this work, to be on the watch for nuts worth propagating, to experiment on the adaptation of varieties to different localities. You can't know all that is going on in nut culture unless you are a member. Every progressive nurseryman ought to belong. Every man or woman who owns a place to grow a tree ought to join the association. It will put them on the road to success in nut growing and save them time, money and serious and expensive mistakes.

MEMBERSHIP is $2.50 a year with the monthly American Nut Journal, $2 with all publications except the Journal. Back reports are sold to members at 25 cents, to non-members 50 cents. The current report is $1. The Journal alone $1.25 yearly.

CONCLUSION. We must grow more nuts because some of our chief sources of proteid food are inevitably diminishing and nuts readily replace meat in the dietary. They are not only very rich in protein but also in fats, and some of them in starches, thus supplying an easily balanced ration. They are a real food, not a dessert of delicacy only, and the methods of combining them in the dietary should be better understood.

We must grow more of our food on trees. They may be a little slower in getting to work than grain crops that are sown in the spring and reaped in the fall, if the weather and bugs permit, but once going trees last for many years and have a large independence of external conditions. Nut trees are the best of the crop bearing trees.

Growing food crops on trees is not such slow work as some people think. A man setting nut trees was scoffingly asked by a neighbor when he expected them to bear. "I don't know," replied the man, "but I am sure they will bear a long time before those trees you are not setting."

DR. W. C. DEMING, Secretary.
Georgetown, Conn.

Write Here Any Further Instructions Regarding This Order

(NAME)

MARYLAND NUT NURSERIES

Nursery Located at
BOWIE, MD.

OFFICE:
Room 605 Union Trust Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DON'T WRITE ABOVE *DON'T WRITE ABOVE*

Please forward the following as per terms of your Descriptive Catalog to

Name

Post Office R. F. D. No.

County State

Express Office

Amount Enclosed

Date

P. O. Order

Express Order

Check or Draft

Cash

Stamps

Total

Do not write in this space
Boxes
Bags
Crates
Pkgs.

IMPORTANT: Please write your address plainly and fill in the blanks above.
Duplicate Order Sheets Sent on Request

Number of Trees	Kind of Trees	Varieties	Size of Trees	Price	

Continued on other side